THE WAR IN EUROPE.

REPORTED FRENCH SUCCESSES. SEVERS FIGHTING AT ORLEANS—EVACUATION OF

THE CITY BY THE PROSSIANS-THEIR SICK AND WOUNDED LEFT BEHIND-EXCELLENT BEHAVIOR OF THE FRENCH TROOPS. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1870.

Dispatches received from Tours state that a series of engagements had taken place near Orleans, all of which the French had been successful, the Prussiane losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Prussians are reported to have evacuated Orleans yesterday with great haste, leaving about 500 sick and wounded The day before the French gained a marked success et Coulmiers. The Prussians had a strongly intrenched position, but were dislodged, suffering a heavy loss. Gen. Von Der Tann retreated to Arthenay. The French moved forward to Geminy, where they will occupy strong positions until the entire army of the Loire moves forward. There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain which had been made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabout, The surrounding country was entirely ruined.

Gen. Paladine's reports to the Government show that the battle which occurred two days ago at Marchenoir is more important than was at first rumored. The Prussians lost 250 killed and over 100 prisoners were taken. The French troops behaved excellently. One regiment of Chasseurs kept a large Prussian ferce checked until other French troops came up, when the Prussians retreated.

Nothing official from the army of the Loire has been made public in Tours to-day; but from other sources it is assertained that the French are on the other side of Orleans, at Chevilly. A strong comhined movement is in progress, which, so far, has been successful. The railway is open from Tours to Orleans. The French have repaired the bridge at

The following special dispatch was received to might by The Standard :

"Tours, Nov. 10 .- Orleans has been retaken after a severe fight. The Prussians lost 500 men."

A private dispatch states that Garibaldi has also gained a victory, having routed a body of Prussians

Le Prancais has an account of a brilliant affair at Conlemmiers, from whence the Prussians were dislosigned with loss.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

A UNIVERSAL CRY FOR PEACE-THE BOUR-GEGISIN TIRED OF SOLDIERING-THE TROOPS FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS ANXIOUS TO GET HOME-DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE FAIL-URE OF THE ARMISTICS NEGOTIATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON. Thursday, Nov. 10, 1876 Letters from THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Paris from the 5th to the 7th inst. have been received Under date of the 5th he says:

"To-day we are under the impression that the armistice will be signed to-morrow, and no one affects even to doubt that an armistice will eventually re sult in peace. The bourgeoiste are heartily tired of playing soldier, and the game has lost its novelty; besides the nights are too cold to make a pic-nic to the fortifications any longer agreeable.

"The cry for peace is universal. The soldiers, al though Trochu is popular among them, have neither faith ner confidence in his generalship. The Gardes Mobiles and peasants, recently from their villages, express openly the wish to go home, and tell the Parisians that they have no intention to remain citizens are sleeping quietly in their houses or in harracks. The workingmen are spoiling for a fight either with the Prussians or some other foe. They are, however, so thoroughly enjoying themselves, doing nothing and getting paid for it.

that they are in too good a temper to be mischievous. "The new Prefect of Police has arrested Pyat and other leaders in the riotous demonstrations last Monday, but Flourens and Blanqui are hiding away.

"The Mayors of the different arrondissements are to be elected to-day, but no one appears to trouble himcelf about the elections. The vote of Thursday has somewhat astonished the bourgooisie, is the fact that one-seventh of the population should have registered their deliberate opinion that they prefer no Government to that under which they are now living. It is by no means a reassuring fact, more particularly when this one-seventh consists of men of action, armed with muskets, and provided with ammunition. While the troops of the line and the Gardes Mobiles remain true, Gen. Trochu will be able, if he acts with firmness, to put down all tendencies to disorder, but were there to be a fight between the friends of the Government and the Gardes Mobiles, tt is not certain which would have the upper hand. As it is, the Hotel de Ville and the Palace of the Louvre are guarded by a Breton battalion of the Garde Mobile. Gen. Vincy has announced that if there is any disturbance, he will at once march to the aid of the Government at the head of his divi-

"Erening.-There is no news vet about the armistice. I hear that it is doubtful whether it will be signed, but no doubt it pleases the Parisians. T seir newspapers tell them that the Neutral Powers se forcing Prassia to be reasonable, and that Bismarck is struck with awe at the sight of our heroic attitude." One thing, however, is certain, that the capture of Bazaine's army, the disaster at Bourges, the row at the Hotel de Ville, the Prussian cannon on the hights of Meudon, and the inopportune arrival of Thiers, have made this population as peaceful to-day as they were warlike

"The army has been reorganized by that archorganizer, Gen. Trochu. According to this new plan the whole armed force is divided into three armies. The first comprises the National Guard; the second, under Gen. Duerot, is what may be termed the active army, and consists of three corps, commanded respectively by Gens. Vinoy, D'Exea, and Rénault the third comprises all the troops in the forte and is cottages adjacent. The second army will have four cannon to each 1,000 men, and will be used to effect a sortie if possible. Trochu's new organization is severely criticised by military men. He elaborated 14, with a personal friend, so secretly that the Minister of War knew nothing about it until it appeared in the Journal Officiel.

"Both among soldiers and officers Gen. Vinoy is far more popular than any other general. Until nov he had coordinate command with Ducrot; that he should be called upon to serve under him is regarded as an injustice-more particularly because Ducrot an intimate personal friend of Trochu, both of whom believe in themselves and believe in each other: but an one also believes in them. New, however, Troche

will have an opportunity to carry out his famous plan, by which he asserts that he will raise the blockade in fourteen days. He has given the fullest details of this plan in his will. They ridicule formalities in France, and since this eminent general, as an evidence that he had a plan, appealed to the will

which he had deposited with his lawyer, he has lost

all influence " Sunday, 6th inst .- The armistice is declined. The Government deliberated exactly five minutes. The Journal Officiel says, that Prussia expressly refused to entertain the question of revictualing, and would only admit under certain reserves the vote of Alsace and Lorraine. No further details were given. Publie opinion was disposed to accept the cessation of the siege on almost any terms. Trochu and his colleagues had not the courage to attach their names to document which would often afterward have been cast in their teeth. A friend of mine, a military man, saw Trochu late last night, and strongly urged him to accept the armistice, but in vain.

"'What do you expect will occur? You must know that the position is hopeless,' said my friend. "'I will not sign a capitulation' was all he could get from Trochu. This worthy man is obstinate as only a weak man can be. His colleagues are self seeking as only French politicians can be.

"The news that the armistice had been rejected fell like a thunderbolt upon the populace. I do not remember to have witnessed a day of such general gloom since the beginning of the siege. The feeling of despair is, I fear, still stronger in the army. My impression is, that within a very short time there will be an outery for peace which no Government will be able to resist. If the real condition of the provinces is made public in Paris, the impossibility of further resistance will become even more evident I happened to see to-day a file of Euglish newspapers up to the 22d ult., and I fully realized how all inteligence from without has been distorted by the Goverument to serve its own purposes. These papers had been sent to Trochu a few days ago. He read them, kept them two days to show to some of his colleagues, and then returned them. Only one extract was published. It was a German report upon the defense of Paris, stating that according to measurement the Prussian guns at Sevres and Mendon will earry to the Champ de Mars, and those at Mont-retout can throw shells into the Champs Elysées, but that Fort Valdrien might be expected to silence them as soon as they open fire.

" Meat is becoming more and more scarce every day. Yesterday, all hidden stores, hoarded for a great profit, were thrown on the market. To-day these have again disappeared. Lamb is freely offered for sale; but at the same time, live dogs are becom-

"Monday, 7th inst.-The newspapers to-day, with the exception of the ultra organs, are loud in expressions of regret that the armistice was refused. The Government gives no further details.

"Within a short time an attempt will be made with the Second Army to pierce the Prussian lines. There appears to be no doubt but that it will fail; when it does, then the ery for peace will become so strong that the Government will be obliged to listen The English residents will soon leave. Mr. Washburne remains. He has done his best to induce the Government te agree to an armistice. He told them each day that they ought not to sacrifice Paris with out a prospect of a successful issue. He is in despair at their decision, and anticipates the worst results."

JULES FAVRE ON THE ARMISTICE. PRUSSIA SAID TO BE SEEKING THE DESTRUCTION OF FRANCE.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870. Advices have been received by balloon from Paris to the 8th inst. Jules Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responability of rejecting the proposition of an armistice

she makes war for personal aims merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusa to cede her provinces to Prussia. Ehe seeks our destruction, and will be satisfied with nothing less." M. Favre then proceeds to lay before the French Embassadors the detailed account of the negotiations with Count Von Bismarck for an armistice, and shows what he regards the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authority He says "the Prussians, since the fall of the Empire, have from France. Now, however, after Paris has been be sieged for 50 days, without showing any signs of weak ness. Prussia seems disposed to negotiate. The Parisians in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created a Government of Defense, which the neutral Powers of Europe ought to recognize as rightful. Prussia has already recognized that Govern

M. Favre says the negotiations for an armisticwere interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the revictualing of Paris during the term of the armistice. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such revictualing, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continued war. The proposition was therefore rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end, because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combatants of the city of Paris to the horrors of famine. The neutral powers of Europe had demended that an opportunity be had for the assembling of the French deputies in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by Prussia, or practically denied, by being clogged with an impossible condition. The Prussians charge that the absence of a French Government obliges her to starve Paris is false. The Prussian negotiations which began with fervent respect for the French people, closes with a refusal of an opportunity to hear them. M. Favre concludes as follows:

"An armistice is the only means whereby an expres sion of the French people on the consequences of Impe rial crime can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to the consultaion of the national will, and that the population of Paris, men, women, and children, shall starve, pending the vote. We call right and justice to witness against hem. Germany, herself, if consulted, will condemn them. The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the cooperation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile Paris calls to arms to show what a great people can do to defend their homes their honor, and their independence. You will make these facts known, as opportunity may arise."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CERATRY'S MOVEMENTS-ORDER RESTORED IN MARSEILLES AND LYONS-AERONAUTS CAP-

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870. Kératry having organized the Army of the West, s forming a camp in Brittany for another army 100,000 strong. Lyons is preparing for defense, and Toulouse sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails in both cities and also at Marseilles, whose internal dissensions have disappeared. The municipal election at Marseilles will take place on the 18th inst.

The journals of Lille announce that Gen. Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large

The German forces which occupied Monbelliard yesterday numbered 6,000. The authorities of the The blockade of Belfort has been rigorously main-

ained since the 6th. The villages of Vezelois Chevrement, and Louvenans have been fired to dislodge the Germans. The capture of the German bark Der Turner in

he North Sea by a French iron-clad is reported.

It is said the Germans have captured a party of French serengute at Verdun. A number of French NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

esponding with the French. The French fleet is said to have passed Cuxhaven going to the North Sea. The lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe have consequently been removed,

and all pilote forbidden to leave the ports.

REFORE PARIS. LOSSES IN THE SORTIE OF OCT. 21—MISMANAGE-MENT OF HOSPITAL STORES. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

St. GERMAIN, Oct. 24 .- The French appear to have had quite enough fighting after their sortie from Mont Valèrien, which I described to you in my last letter. For the last few days they have been remarkably quiet, even the forts abstaining from firing, on this side of Paris at all events. The loss of the Prussians in the affair of Friday has now been ascertained. It amounts to 30 killed and wounded. Of these there were 3 officers killed and 14 wounded. On both sides the loss in officers was heavy-on the French because there is little doubt that the men wanted a deal of leading, and on the Prussian because, as always happens with them, when it came to charging the officers rushed forward several paces in front of their men, and exposed themselves much more than necessary. The two t-pounder guns taken on Fri day at the Château de Busenval are now in the courtard of the Palace at Versailles, under the statue of Louis XIV., who waves his baton with great dignity over them. One can hardly help smiling as one reads the haughty inscription on the palace façade above, "A toutes les gloires de la France." Below are the captured guns, and above floats the black and white flag of There are from 400 to 500 wounded in the palace and in

the military school of St. Cyr on the other side of the park. am sorry to be compelled to write that in spite of the very large sums subscribed for succor to the wounded, not only in France and Germany but in the United States and Great Britain, the condition of the wounded is very far indeed from being what it should be. In spite of the arrival of Col. Lindsay from England with a large quantity of stores only a few days ago, many of the most ordi ago there were no blankets in the Bavarian hospital. In the large or Prussian hospital there are hardly any slippers and the men who are convalescent were unable to take the exercise ordered them by the doctors for fear of taking a chill-most dangerous for a wounded man-on the marble floors of the palace. The English, with their usual stupid cringing to rank and social position, sent out their President, Col. Loyd Lindsay, who, I do not hesitate to say, was totally unfitted for his work. He had not seen anything of the present war before his arrival at Versailles, and therefore would have been quite unable to appreciate the special wants of the Gerpan armies, even had he been a capable man, instead of the incapable ex-guardsman he really is. He had hardly arrived in Versailles before he began to fldget to get into Paris and divide his stores with the French, not waiting to inquire what stores were most required in the French capital and what at the German headquarters. Conse sequently, a lot of stores which he took into Paris are ess to them, the French having plenty; and, on the other hand, a great many things are left behind in versailles which the Germans don't want, but which the French would be very glad of, and vice versa. Then Col. Lindsay refused to leave any ready cash, and consequently the hospitals have had to depend in many cases on private benevolence for the ordinary necessities of The other day they were actually in want of potatoes, and had it not been for the kindness of Madame la Comtesse della Torre, the unfortunate Bavarians would have gone without. This lady, who was the head of Garibaldi's ambulance in all his Italian campaigns, has not only out of her own pocket bought all the articles of food, &c., most urgently wanted, but has worked ley and night in the hospitals, sitting up for several nights running, and rendering inestimable services in uscless. As to the French ambulances, the sooner they gusting. I can find no other word for it. On the evening of the 22d, as soon as the firing ceased, Inspector-General Innes of the British Army, having no better means of onveyance, intrusted his stores, splints, bandages, mor were starting for the field. He then galloped on himself, net to lose a minute in attending to the wounded. The wagons drove down, they picked up one wounded French officer, and returned with him to Versailles, taking all the stores of the English ambulance back with them! They refused to trouble themselves here in St. Germain, about the German wounded, at tempting to stow them away in a top story of the

If Paris does not surrender, 240 guns will soon open on Forts Issy. Montrouge, and Vanves. The town will not ded until these forts are taken. The surrender of Metz is daily expected. When it happens, about half the troops will come here, and half join the detached

LOCAL WAR NEWS

A Fair in aid of the French wounded is to The Fair for the benefit of the German counded, at Dramatic Hall, Newark, has been thus far

very successful.

The German Fair at Jersey City is numerously patronized. Nearly every article for sale was disposed of on Wednesday night, and it was necessary to have a new stock. Nothing has been purchased, and nothing is sold on commission, so that the entire 1 receds go into the funds. Even the music, which is furnished by a brass band, is given without charge.

Mrs. Chr. Grebe, Treasurer of the German Mrs. Chr. Grebe, I reasurer of the German Ladies' Fair of Brooklyn, holding at the Athenaum, re-ports the receipts up to and including Wednesday as \$11,393-38. The Fair was well attended yesterial after-noon and evening. Its attractions will be increased by vocal music of the Arion Society to night, and of the

REBEL REPORTS OF NEGRO OUTRAGES.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., SAID TO BE IN THE HANDS OF A NEGRO MOB-SEVERAL PER-SONS REPORTED KILLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10 .- The evening papers publish exciting news from Donaldsonville. A negro moboo strong, are reported to be in possession of the place, and Judge William C. Lawes and Mayor Mark Schonber, are reported killed. The whites, who could not escape, were arrested and imprisoned, and the rioters threaten to burn the town, and hang several of the citizens. An officer of the steamboat Allen, which passed Donaldsonville at 12 o'clock last night, reports the place on fire call signed by 180 citizens, was published this evening "Citizens of New Orleans, come together! Donaldson-ville is in flames! Our citizens are being murdered! Let us meet on Canal-st. to-night, at 7 o'clock, to devise means for our protection."

DONALDSONVILLE OCCUPIED BY U. S. TROOPS. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10-Evening .- The latest dvices from Donaldsonville report the place to be in charge of U. S. troops that arrived there last night, Accounts of the riot are conflicting. Many citizens fied. The accounts agree that Mayor Schonberg and Judge

The Canal st. meeting to night was quite orderly. The speakers counseled an organization for protection against

DESPERATE FIGHT IN HARRY HILL'S DANCE-

About 12:10 this morning, while the floor of he dancing-hall of Harry Hill's saloon, at No. 26 East Houston-st., was crowded with both sexes, a pistol bullet came crashing through a window on the Crosby-gr side, and buried itself in the ceiling. But little regard was paid to this demonstration, when about ten minutes afterward a crowd of men rushed up the stairs of the hall from Houston et. and attacked Billy Edwards, the "Champion of the Light Weights," who, at the time, was leaning against the bar. The roughs were led by Jimmy Haggerty, the notorious Philadelphia bully, and by Billy Fracy, a panel thief. Tracy struck Edwards with his fist, a large ring on his flager serving as a brass knuckle, and outting Edwards badly on the side of his head. Harry Hill, coming to the rescue, was attacked by Haggerty, who struck him a heavy blow on the head with a chair, injuring the right eye severely. A general fight had in the meanwhile prevailed between the invaders and the inmates of the saloon, with chairs and knives, but without serious result. Finally, at a general ery of "police," Haggerty, Tracy, and their friends fied from the saloon, and the two principals have not as yet been arrested. The police, on running to the saloon and making an investigation, arrested as one of the participants Edward Hanley, age 18, of No. 229 West Nineteenth-st., whom a boy by the name of J. 8. Evenson said he saw fire a revolver into the saloon, and that he stood on a stoop in Croshy-st, as if to get good aim. The prisoner was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-House. Champion of the Light Weights," who, at the time, was

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. ex-officials at Versaillee have been arrested for cor-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET AT GUILDHALL -SPEECHES OF MR. GLADSTONE AND EARL GRANVILLE - AN OFFICIAL EXPOSITION OF BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870. The grand banquet given by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at Guildhall, last evening, was largely at tended, and was in every respect a success. Among the ests were : Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl Gran ville of the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. William E-Forster, Vice-President of the Council; the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford City ; Mr. Goschen, M. P. for London; Mr. Lewis, M. P. for Marylebone, and many other celebrities

Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, replied briefly to the toast of "The Navy and Volunteers." He apologized for the absence of Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, whom he regarded as most fit to reply to the toast. He praised the services of the Navy and Volunteers, saying they furnished lessons which civillans might learn; the country would certainly profit by them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to the usual toast, referred to the war in France as filling th nation with the deepest grief. He discussed with great clearness the question of neutrality, stating the legal view of the case. He asserted that the policy of England was faultless, and satisfactory to both nations. The complaint against Earl Granville by Count Bernstoff that England had shown partiality for France had been disproved. It was quite natural, under the circumstances for Prussia to make this charge. England, during the Crimean war, complained of Prussia for supplying arms to the enemy. England was now satisfied that that charge was unjust, and Prussia would shortly know that its suspicions were equally unjust. He would say, though that there was much human nature in sympathizing for a nation defending its existence, rather than for on seeking military glory, the career of which was rarely prosperous. The Chancellor closed with a reference to education under the new law.

Mr. Gladstone, responding to the toast of "The Minis ter," proposed by the Lord Mayor, said he was ther oughly gratified to receive in that place from the first magistrate of the city an approval of his course. The changes had been many since last year, but they were mainly outside of the country. England had moved in another direction—that of a flourishing revenue and a reviving trade—without any changes. A startling and unexampled war had in two months cost more bloodshed and treasure than in any corresponding period. Years could not replace the losses of the war. War appealed to the duty as well as to the feelings. England had loy ally maintained neutrality. She must appeal to the future for justice. The current assertions of both bellig erents, always influenced in such a crisis by excitement and resentment, were ill-timed, but we must allow for expressions of anger. The two nations were equally our friends, and they would shortly apologize and do us justice. He referred to the late peace endeav ors, and hoped that an early peace was still possible—a peace satisfying Germany, which was clearly the stronger nation, and the power originally assailedpeace that should not wound the susceptibilities of the gallant French nation-a peace founded on the bes convictions of civilized humanity, securing a lasting tranquillity to Europe. The war had distracted attention from other important topics, but of which the Govern-ment was not unmindful. When Parliament met it would be found that the Government would be ready to deal with many questions long unsettled. The Mayor had said the Ministers had fulfilled their duty. It must be admitted, however, that the Parliamentary business was behindhand. Administrative as well as legislative dutie were to be performed, and a due defense of the country was to be provided for. England had much to learn, an must obtain experience and peace simultaneously. To such objects her attention should be carnestly directed. Earl Granville responded to the toast of "The Lords." He said the original deep anxiety in regard to England's duty in the war had been diminished by the policy adopted. He defended the Ministers against the charge that a more decided attitude might have shortened the war, but Parliament would disapprove the use of any words the Government was unprepared to stand by Certain efforts made by England to localize the war wer

successful. Each step taken was kept in view, in order that the influence of England might be retained for other opportunities for pacific intentions. The Queen had personally appealed to the King of Prussia on the subject of the war. In view of the meeting between Count Von Bismarck and M. Thiers, proper representa tions were made to each of them. Subsequently the Government felt justified in seeking to prevent the bombardment of Paris. She was encouraged thereto by Count Von Bismarck's circular, which, dwelling on the rently invited the interference of neutrals. Prussia has proved that she was willing to concede an armistice for the elections of the French Assembly. France was also willing, and he deplored but would not discuss the failure of the attempt to bring about this result. He complimented the press of Engiand for aiding peace efforts, and for its enterprise in recording the history of the war. The Government was officially unadvised of the course of the late negoti ations, and the cause of their rupture. The Government wanted an honorable and permanent peace; it wanted Germany strong and united, and it wanted France saved from further humiliation. Referring to China, he read a telegram which had just been received at the Foreign

to foreigners in the Northern Districts. After two or three other toasts and speeches the party separated.

Office, announcing that there was no longer any danger

RUSSIA.

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP-POLAND-THE FEEL ING IN FAVOR OF AN ARMISTICE.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—The public sale of single copies of The Russian Gazette at Moscow and of ange Gazette of St. Petersburg has been forbidden, and The Judicial Messenger has had a second "advertisement," nominally for its articles in favor of lightening the punishment of grave crimes-really, it is

said, on account of its political articles. The Exchange Gazette has recently published a series of articles demanding a drawing closer of Russia and Poland by mutual concessions, which I shall analyze for you at another time, and now hopes that they will be discussed by the foreign Polish journals, and asks the authorities in Russian Poland to permit the Warsaw fournals to give their ideas to the people, and to discuss

them freely, and reply to them.
The Emperor has postponed his visit to the Crimes. The Empress and most of the Imperial family are now there, which shows that the Government has no intention of immediate war with Turkey. General Ignatief has just arrived at St. Petersburg, having been long de tained at Odessa from the effects of the fall he got in caving the steamer from Constantinople. Active preparations go on, in spite of repeated demais by the Government—among other things a large contract for army pla-tols has been just given to the Remingtons. I have no faith, however, in a war. What Russia intends to do, abrogate the treaty of Paris-of that I am sure-she will do if she can peacefully.

Telegrams announce the efforts of Lord Granville for an armistice. This creates great satisfaction here. The Journal de St. Petersburg says that an armistice must no be confounded with peace. The latter Germany will only conclude with an authorized power; the armistice is an absolute necessity. The same paper hopes that Bisto the Constituent Assembly, just as the deputies of Nice and Savoy were in the Italian Parliament when the annexation was discussed, even after it had been voted by

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ... The Austrian Government has officially approved the Italian policy at Rome. ...Baron Haussmann, who was arrested at Nice, has been released, and has returned to Italy.

....The Liberals in North Germany have been successful in the elections thus far reported.The U. S. steam-frigate Delaware of the Asiatle Squadron was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th of September, homeward bound.

Ocod Hope diamond diggings, has arrived in England, the justifies the glowing accounts of the diamond mines which have lately been published.

three years, and applies to all the achiects of Russia irrespective of rank.

THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

A LETTER PROM CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE TO JUDGE BLACK-MR. STANFON AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN 1843-THE TRUE HISTORY OF GEN. CAMERON'S RETIREMENT FROM MR. FORT SUMTER.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9 .- The following letter of Chief-Justice Chase to Judge Black explains itself: SANDESKY, Ohio, July 4, 1870. My DEAR SIR: Just before leaving Washington I

eceived, through your kindness, as I suppose, a number of The Galaxy for June. Your letter to Senator Wilson had already attracted my attention, and I have since read it again. It is marked, as every one who knows you would expect, by great power, but there are, as I think, some errors of fact which ought to be corrected. What Senator Wilson said in The Atlantic Monthly for February about remarks made to me by Mr. Stanton nearly thirty years ago, at Columbus, is, in substance, quite correct. Mr. Stanton did, in 1842, express his concurrence in the views relating to Slavery set forthin the Address and Resolutions of the Ohio State Liberty Convention of December, 1841, of which I was the writer. There was, I think, at that time, no material difference in political principle between us. But he was identified in party relations with the old line Democracy, while I thought it my duty to act independently of both of the then great national organizations. He urged me to join the party with which he was connected, and declared with emphasis his readiness to stand by me in the support of the principles I had proclaimed. More than once, on subsequent occasions, when withdrawn from active participation in politics, and absorbed in professional labors, he expressed his purpose to act, whenever he should again engage in colitical action, with those who, like myself, were then known as Independent Democrats against the nationalization of Slavery.

And you are misinformed, also, in respect to the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment as Secretary of War in place of Gen. Cameron. I then thought, and still think, I was well acquainted with them. Gen. Cameron had expressed a wish to retire and take the mission to St. Petersburg, sometime before he actually withdrew, and I believe that he was the first to suggest to Mr. Lincoln the name of Mr. Stanton. I held myself several conversations on the subject of Gen. Cameron's retirement, his appointment to St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor; and I called on Mr. Stanton to ascertain if he would accept the post of Secretary of War if tendered. Ultimately, when, as I supposed, the matter was fully understood, Mr. Lincoln addressed a note to Gen. Cameron, tendering the mission to St. Petersburg, and signifying his willingness to accept his resignation. The note was brief and seemed curt. But Mr. Lincoln, on his attention being drawn to its terms, said that he intended to make it everything it should be, and another note was substituted, expressing what he declared to be his real sentiments. This is, I believe, as exact a statement as its brevity admits of Gen. Cameron's retirement from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He was not removed; he resigned because, as he stated at the time, he preferred the mission to the Secretaryship; and he did recommend the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor

On one other point, I wish to correct your information, lest not mentioning I may seem to have admitted its exactitude. You state that "the Cabinet (Mr. Lincoln's) voted six to one in favor of surrendering Fort Sumter;" Mr. Blair being the only dis sentient. I never voted for the surrender of Fort Sumter. My grounds of opposition to its surrender were not, perhaps, the same, nor so absolute as those of Mr. Blair, but I was against it, and so voted.

I was in a position to be well informed, and I am sure you would not willingly remain in error. Before all things, Justice. Yours very truly, The Hon. J. S. BLACK.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION-ONE MAN KILLED. WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 10 .- The Luzerne Powder Company's mill and dry-houses at this place were destroyed this morning by a terrific explosion, were destroyed this morning by a terrific explosion, caused by a slight fire originating in the mill by the breaking of a cog in the machinery, and communicated to the dry-houses, it is thought, by one of the men whose clothes were on fire running there for refuge. The buildings were badly shattered, together with a few freightears standing on the track near by. Thomas Burns, the engineer, was thrown against a vise, fracturing his skull, and has since died. Ose ar Shoemaker, the man who ran to the dry-houses, was very badly burned, and it is thought be cannot live many hours. The damage to the Common is 10.000.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH-LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 10 .- The General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America closed its labors last night. The Rev. J. K. Platt and David Armorn, esq., were elected to fill the vacancies in the Executive Committee on Home Missions, The Rev. Prof. C. F. Scaeffer, D. D., President of the Faculty of the Philadelphia Seminary, was appointed keeper of archives of the Council. The sessions of the Council have been unusually pieasant. The next session of the General Council will be held at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1871.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9 .- The southern-bound train on the Jackson Railroad, due here at 11 o'clock this morning, ran off the track at Wessen. The train got on again and ran off the track this evening two miles south of Brookhaven. Three persons were killed, and several wounded. Killed—A.C. Mathews of Memphis, F. Patrick of Brookhaven, passengers; and George Posey of New-Orleans, brakeman. Wounded—C. Rutherford, baggage-master, leg broken; Mr. McGee, express messenger, and J. W. S. Gunn.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.... A severe snow-storm prevailed at Monut Wash-logton, S. H., yestenlay. ... The shipments of bullion from San Francisco ...The corrected census returns show a population of 1.115 in the territory of Wyoming, and 14,021 in Dakots, exclusive of Indian.

....The two companies of artillery which went to Richnond to remain during the election, returned yesterday to Fortress Monroe.

. The Chicago Board of Trade have passed reso Intious orging upon the Administration the accessity of opening negotia-tions with England looking to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence Eirer.

Both branches of the Philadelphia City Council have pased resolutions disbanding two volunteer fire companies for rioting. This is a very unusual action on the part of the City Pathers and is helieved to be the inauguration of a movement for disbanding the whole Volunteer system and substituting a Paid Department.

...The Boston, Hartford, and Eric Railroad was again in the District Court of Boston on Wednesday, on the question not jurisdiction in bankrupter, and the case was posyponed till November 23. The petition for an injunction assumding work has been withdrawn, and it is understood that the construction of the road will be immediately

....The Pennsylvania "Woman Suffrage" Association met in Philadelphia yesterlay, Miss Mary Grew presiding. In addition to the usual resolutions passed, was one appealing to the Philadelphia editors for their influence in the movement. The Association or ganized permanently, by the election of officers and the adoption of a Constitution, as an auxiliary to the Cleveland organization.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES BY TELEGRAPH. A man named Vollet, a liquor dealer, fell from J. W. Gaff has been indicted by the U. S. Grand

...George B. Dixon, Postmaster at South Pass,

....The brig Advance went ashore on the 6th in ... Several colored men were publicly whipped at Dresden, Weakley County, Tean, on Tuesday, for using obsessa in gauge in the streets.

....The woolen mill of Mesars. Jackson, Swayne to Burn to Richmond, Ind., was burned on Wolnesday night Loss

....Two of the Central Pacific mail robbers have been arrested by the Mormon authorities 25 miles west of Salt Lake, and they are on the track of two others.The persons concerned in the Truckee Railroad obleries have been arrested. One of them, named Turner, has turned tate's evidence, and hopes are caterialised of the recovery of the

At Liberty, DeKalb County, Tenn., on the 8th W. L. Hatchaway was shot and hilled by Countables Vick and II. Hatchaway was drup and disorderly, and restrict these

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR MURPH -CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-REPORT OF THE CHIEF EN-GINEER OF THE NAVY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISUNE

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1876 Among the numerous rumors affoat to-day is one that Collector Murphy of New-York has signified his intention to resign at once, and the names of Judge Pierrepont, Gen. F. E. Spinner, and Gen, Pleasonton are menioned in connection with the place. Another rumor sends Senator Conkling to England, and still another contemplates the transfer of Judge Allison, now Registrar of the Treasury, to the office of Commissioner of Patenta.

Secretary Delano had a long interview with the Prest lent to-day in reference to affairs in the Interior Departcided upon. It is understood that the Commissioners of the General Land Office will be requested to resign, and n case of refusal will be suspended. Mr. Delano informed the President that he will continue the strict examinaion of applicants for position in his Department, and no favoritism shall be shown by the Examining Board, in which determination the President concurs.

The President is quite indignant because of a statenent which was recently made that he had signified his ntention to appoint the Hon. D. K. carter Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this District, to succeed Chief Justice Chase, in the event of the last r's death or be oming incapable of filling the position. Gen. Grant says the statement was entirely gratuitous, and placed him in a false position, as he had not anticipated the death or even declination of Mr. Chase, and he hopes the latter will be able to take his seat on the Supreme Benefi by the 1st of January, as contemplated by the Chief

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, ate, and Capt. W. G. Temple, Assistant Ju igelAdvocate of the Navy. These officers are required to review all the records of trial in the Navy, whether by General on Summary Courts, and to advise the Secretary in regard to the proceedings and sentence imposed in each case. Office room has been assigned them at the Department, and a clerk has been designated to assist them in their clerical labors. This move is the first step toward the organization of a Bureau of Justice in the Navy Depart ent, similar to that which now exists at the War Department. Whenever either of the above-named officers s ordered to duty as Judge Advocate of a Court-Martial, young line officer is to be detailed as Clerk of the Court, and also to be instructed in the form and methods of trials, so that after a few years the Navy will have plenty of "sea lawyers." The Secretary of the Navy, in his coming annual report, will recommend the passage of a law to organize a Bureau of Justice in his department. Judge-Advocate Corps for the Navy, but the measure failed, as it was then deemed inexpedient by Secretary Welles and the Naval Committees of the House and Sen ate. The matter was discussed by naval line officers inst views of the Secretary on this point.

Commodore J. W. King, Chief of the Bureau of Engieering of the Navy Department, has completed his an nual report, and submitted the same to the Secretary of the Navy. The following facts are gleaned from the report :

the Navy. The following facts are gleaned from the report:

Twenty-four steamers have been repaired and fitted for sea since the last annual report. The machinery has been removed from the Pawnee, Galena, Penobacot, Susquehanna, Dakota, Quinnebaug, and Monongahela. The first three-named have been condemned. The Susquahanna is to be converted into a serve steamer. The Quinnebaug is to have entire new machinery. Fourteen vessels are now undergoing repairs, 17 are awaiting repairs, 10 unfinished and on the stocks, with no machinery in them, and 6 afoat, awaiting machinery. The engined for the vessels on the stocks are stored in the Navy-Yards. At the New-York Navy-Yard, there are under repairs the Minnesota, Canandaigua, Wachusett, and Shawmut. The Tennessee is just completed. At the Boston Navy-Yard, the California is repairing, and the Theonderoga and Miantonomoh are awaiting repairs. As the Philadelphia Yard, the Iroquois and Powhatan are repairing, and the lows, Niagara, and Wabash are awaiting repairs. At New-York the Florida, Albany, Hartford, Susquehanna, Gettysburg, and Boanoke are awaiting repairs. At Portsmouth, the Wyoming is repairing, the Narragansett just completed, and the Monongaiche awaiting repairs. The Quinnebaug is also repairing at Norfolk. At Mare Island, Cal., the Pensaccial is repairing, the Monadnock completed, and the Lackawanna, Dakota, Kearsarge, and Saginaw are awaiting repairs. The iron-clad and screw steamers ordered by Congress, but not yet finished for want of funds, are placed as follows:

Serie Steamers-Illinois at Pertsmonth, Nebrasha at Philadelphia, Oregon at Boston, and Colossus at New-York, and the Connecticut at Reston.

Tene Clade-The Masachusetts at Pertsmonth, Nebrasha at Philadelphia, Oregon at Boston, and Colossus at New-York, and the Connecticut at Reston.

The report states that \$1,737,500 is needed for repairs at once; \$240,500 for the reseals awaiting, \$445,500 for the vessels now on the stocks, and \$70,000 for machinery; total, \$2,650,600.

From Official authority

and Secretary of the Interior are pleased with the manperformed the duties of his office, and they have no intention to make a change. Secretary Fish has received a communication from the

British Minister stating that British soldiers and subjects, as well as Americans, were enumerated in the census of the Island of San Juan, in the Straits of Juan Island. Title to this island is in dispute, and troops of both countries occupy it. Secretary Delano has ordered the census to be retaken, and the British subjects omitted.

MISTAKE CORRECTED-M'GARRAHAN PREPAR ING AN ANSWER TO EX-SECRETARY COX'S LETTER. | GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

The New-York papers contain a mistake in the publica-tion of President Grant's letter to-day. His language was speaking of the Secretary to sign land patents: " He must not take orders from Wilson. I have grewn suppleious of Wilson," &c. The word Nelson was substiuted for that of Wilson. The latter is Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom the President alluded. Mr. McGarrahan has prepared an answer to the allega-

Mr. McGarrahan has prepared an answer to the allegations in ex-Secretary Cox's letter to the President, just published, relative to his claim. He emphatically donies Gen. Cox's assertions, and among other things says the only ground for the charge that his attorney offered a friend of Cox \$0.000 to influence the Secretary's action in the premises was his (McGarrahan's) positive and peremptory refusal to agree to a proposition to that effect from interested parties—this being part of a plan for entrapping him in a disreputable transaction with a view of prejudicing the President against his rights. Judge Paschal and A. P'shaw, counsel for McGarrahan, have also prepared a statement denying that any such proposition as that above alluded to was ever made by either of them.

The Commissioners to revise the statutes of the United States, Messra. Charles P. James, Benjamin Vanghan Abbett, and Victor C. Barringer, have organized in Washington, and are pursuing the work assigned them.

The Controller of the Currency has received a response-from every national bank in the country to the call recently made for the amount of interest paid on deposits. Only one bank took exceptions to the Controller's request.

quest.

Acting Commissioner Douglass has consolidated the divisions of law, abatements, and refunding of the Internal Revenue Office, under charge of Charles Chesley. Mr. Chesley has been in the Internal Revenue Office since the organization of the Bureau, and is relied on as one of the most efficient lawyers and competent officers in the service.

MEETING OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The regular semi-annual meeting of the General Freight Agents' Association of the United States and Canada was held at the Sherman

the United States and Canada was held at the Sherman House in this city resterday. There were forty-three railway and transportation companies represented. E. A. Wadsworth of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad presided, and H. W. Hubbard of the Vandalia Short Line acted as Secretary. The most important short Line acted as Secretary. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a revised classification of freights, which, however, is subject to the approval of the New York Central Road. The reduction of five per can on the rates for compressed cotton, weighing 18,000 pounds or more per car, adopted at Louisville two months since, was repealed. The rates on compressed cotton, made at the same time, were affirmed, the next meeting is to be held in San Francisco on the 12th of April.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The President has appointed Thomas M. Harris Agent at Wheeling, W. Va., vice Doddridge, removed. John M. McKinney has been appointed Judge

... The Rev. D. Howe Allen, D. D., a Professor
Lase Theological Seminary, died in Grusville on Wednesda
alysis, aged 55. He had been afflicted about three years. He
ind to Lase Seminary in 1830, from Marieta College, to fill the
bacred Rhetoric and Partoral Theology, and subsequently was an
the chair of Systematic Theology. In 1857, on account of
this, be was samplified Profusery Emerican. Yesterday morning the large transfer house of the New York Central Railway Company at Rast Berfalo, near the cat-lie yards, was burned, together with 200 cmpty cars. Loss. \$400,000. A portion of the rolling slock destroyed belonged to the Lake Shore and Michigan Swedours English Company.